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NETAJI WEEK SPECIAL

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Prodigious Sacrifices Of E.A. Indians For Freedom Struggle Can't Go In Vain

*Independence Movement Set With
Noble Mission Of Political
Salvation & World Peace*

(By H.E. N. RAGHAVAN)

Today, there is a spirit of despondency abroad, it is entirely un-Indian. India's sons and daughters are made of sterner stuff. Freedom has never been won by the chicken-hearted; it is the prize of the brave. If we feel we have been defeated, we can as well write off our usefulness to India. Neither Imphal nor Rangoon can seal the fate of Hindustan. On the other hand, the events of the last two years and more shall brace us to greater efforts than hitherto. The History of the Indian Freedom Movement is not devoid of setbacks and obstacles, which India converted into stepping stones. In East Asia, the political achievements of the last two years cannot but instill into us the fullest faith and confidence in our Mission. The conversion of our Movement from an ordinary political undertaking into a fighting organisation, capable of handling the great task we have set out to perform, the unification into one whole, one solid brotherhood and under one banner, the far-flung Indian communities of East Asia, the awakening of the masses, men, women, and children alike, the infusion of an unquenchable thirst for freedom into their hearts, the faith and enthusiasm which they have spontaneously displayed in the Cause of our Motherland, the prodigious sacrifices they have made at her call—all these cannot but indicate that we are on the eve of a great Revolution with Indian liberation as its immediate goal. All these cannot go in vain. Every action has a re-action; and nothing good transpires, without its results. The spirit with which Indians all over East Asia, from Manchoukuo to Djawa and from Burma to Philippines, came forward to place their all at the Altar of their country's Freedom, cannot die merely because British Imperialism is once again making some headway here or there. During the last two years Indians have made themselves not only heard, but felt. They have risen to unprecedented heights in the service of their country and in the estimation of the world. Indian Independence can no longer be in doubt. The events in Burma which necessitated the withdrawal for the time being, of the Provisional Government of Free India from Rangoon, cannot make any difference to the success of our objective. When the Indian Independence Movement was originally launched in East Asia, there was no question of besieging Imphal or holding up the British on the banks of the Irrawaddy. They were but later developments in our battle for Freedom. A capable commander thinks out various plans to bring

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"To This Vision I Offer New Life and Light
To This Nation A Sword For The Fight"—Josh.

NETAJI'S MESSAGE TO INDIANS

Two years have elapsed since a new life was infused into our countrymen in East Asia. It is necessary for us to take stock of our past achievements and failures and tighten our belts in order to face the responsibilities of the future. A long and bitter struggle lies ahead of us. At home and abroad, some of our countrymen, being overwhelmed by difficulties, have begun to lose heart and are thinking of how to compromise with our enemies. For those who are stout-hearted, brave and unflinching, the task has, therefore, become more arduous. We now need another gigantic moral effort to overcome despondency and weakness in every form and rise to greater heights of courage and self-sacrifice.

During the last twenty-four months we have made much progress towards our goal, but we have also suffered some reverses, as in recent months. But no setbacks can undo our positive achievements. The Indian people have now a Government and an Army of their own and under the aegis of that Government, the armed struggle for India's independence was launched by the Azad Hind Fauj on the 4th February, 1944. So long as India remains enslaved, that struggle will go on. The Azad Hind Fauj will fight to the last man and to the last round.

Standing on the threshold of another year of intense activity and sacrifice, I want to remind my countrymen in East Asia that if we are true revolutionaries, we can never be disheartened or depressed. If we continue to work in the spirit of true revolutionaries, we shall never fail, and victory will be ours in the end.

The roads to Delhi are many and Delhi remains our goal. "Chalo Delhi" will be our slogan, so long as India is not free. And "total mobilization" remains our programme for the future. I want from my countrymen in East Asia more men, more money and more materials

Azad Hind Fauj Blaze Trail Across Indo-Burma Border With Their Blood

*East Asia Indians Made History
By Sheer Heroism & Sacrifice
For Country's Freedom*

(By H.E. Major-General M. Z. Kiani)

INDIANS in East Asia are today celebrating the Second Anniversary of the most eventful day in their history. Two years ago, today, our beloved Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose set foot on this island and assumed the active leadership of three millions of our countrymen in East Asia. Since then epoch-making events have followed each other in rapid succession.

For the first time in modern history a Government of Free India was established and recognised by nine friendly Powers. A national army, several thousands strong, armed with modern weapons, trained and officered entirely by Indians was formed and recognised as an army of Free India. War was declared on India's oppressors, the British and their allies, the Americans. Netaji's philosophy of militant nationalism, backed by the nation's total mobilisation programme was put into action.

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment, the only fighting unit composed entirely of women, was raised and part of it sent to the Burma front. The Indian National Army, morally and materially supported by the three million East Asia Indians, went into action against India's enemies and with their blood blazed the trail for all Indians to follow. The blood that has flowed from the wounds of our heroes of the Azad Hind Fauj, on the hills and in the valleys of the Arakans, Manipur and Assam has finally cemented the bond of unity and brotherhood between all classes and creeds of Indians.

We may well be proud of these achievements although we have not yet reached our goal, but we have already made history. How has this been possible? Firstly, because our cause is just. It can be said without any exaggeration that in the world today there is no other cause as just as ours. We are a nation of 388 million

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during the next twelve months. Our losses in men and money have to be replenished. By our deeds and by our valour and tenacity, we have to put heart into those who are now disheartened and depressed. And above all, we have to continue the armed struggle for India's liberation, under all circumstances, until the Indian masses are roused and the long-expected revolution breaks out inside India. Only when the awakened masses of India take up the fight and march with us to Delhi—and only when our tri-colour national flag flies over the Viceroy's House in New Delhi—will our task be over. Till then, we must labour and we must fight.

TODAY, two years ago, there arrived at the Air Port of Kallang, in Syonan, that undaunted patriot, fiery leader and Idol of the youth of India, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, who had with indomitable courage grimly determined to wrench the freedom of India from the most infamous, unjust and perfidious clutches of the British, come what may, during the course of the current global war. Then and then only were cleared all the misapprehensions of doubting jacks in Syonan, despite the announcement to that effect during the closing phase of the conference of the Committee of Representatives of the movement held in Syonan towards the end of April, 2603, by the late Sriji Rash Behari Bose, that veteran revolutionary and ardent and sincere patriot of India, who was the father of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia.

A Shrewd Politician

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose placed nearest to his heart his country and the freedom of his people before everything else; accordingly he gave up his lucrative career in the Indian Civil Service, after having very creditably qualified for the same. During the last global war, he studied the international political situation with reference to India's freedom and, as a shrewd and farsighted politician, he had judged quite correctly all the coming events of the future. Because of the glaring injustice of the Treaty of Versailles, Netaji knew that another World War is bound to break out within a decade or two; and he set his mind even then that help must be obtained for India's freedom from Britain's enemies.

Prior to the advent of the current World War, he accordingly revisited the European Continent in order to set the pattern and prepare the plan of action for the achievement of his object for the ultimate attainment of the freedom of India, based on the then international political and military

NETAJI'S POLITICAL ACUMEN, INDOMITABLE COURAGE & BOLDNESS OF ACTION BOUND TO LEAD HIM FROM SUCCESS TO SUCCESS

(By H.E. COLONEL S. C. ALAGAPPAN)

situation. Time and again Netaji has proved the truth of the old saying 'Where there is a will, there is always a way.'

Subsequent to his return to India, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was cast behind the prison bars, for the eleventh time by the British for an alleged "political crime". Despite the astuteness of the responsible British authorities, Netaji made them think on his own lines and thereby secured his release. Eventually, he set his mind on the fulfilment of his mission and accordingly worked his way to Germany, notwithstanding the vigilance of the Criminal Intelligence Department of the British Indian Police Forces.

To the lands and people of Britain's enemies, Netaji went in order to achieve his avowed mission, not as a suppliant mendicant currying favour like the British did all over the world, but as a convinced statesman and determined soldier in order to plead for and demand justice in the cause for India's freedom, the birthright of 388 millions of Indians, constituting a fifth of the human population in the World. Subsequent to the organisation of the essential features of the Indian Independence Movement in Europe, Netaji arranged through diplomatic channels for the settlement of the fundamental points in regard to the propagation of the movement in East Asia. Thereafter he effected his hazardous journey to Nippon through risky and dangerous paths. Destiny had ordained that his trip from Germany to Nippon should be accomplished without the slightest hitch en route, in view of the strictest justice and the stupendous enormity of his mission.

Busy Time In Nippon

In Nippon, Netaji sought the highest and most directly responsible dignitaries, both civil and military, of the State and after mature deliberation during the course of formal and informal talks, settled the fundamental points in regard to his subsequent course of action in East Asia, in respect of the Indian Independence Movement. This settlement was effected on the basis of unequivocal recognition by Nippon of complete independence of India, which relationship has been consistently observed and maintained, both in principle and in practice, at all times hitherto and in all localities of East Asia by all concerned, in the different and varied phases of our movement.

Netaji's arrival in Syonan was thus heralded by events as above, whereby the preliminary essentials of the movement were placed on a sure and firm basis, in order to secure the maximum of strength and efficiency, absolutely vital to the success thereof. To describe the various subsequent events of the movement in East Asia, even in part, and in brief would require both time and space in volumes incalculable, with the mature skill of an expert observer and writer. Two years have elapsed today since the arrival of Netaji in Syonan, during which period the Indian Independence Movement throughout East Asia has been developed and vitalised to

such an extent that it has gathered strength and momentum by leaps and bounds from day to day in all its aspects. The movement has absorbed within its fold the entire Indian community of three millions of men, women and children in East Asia, without exception. No discrimination or point of dispute was made or raised by any one. All personal interests were sacrificed in the interest of the common cause. All were Indians, first and last and the cause of India's freedom was most sacred and came foremost to the minds of all the Indians in East Asia.

Unbounded Enthusiasm

In mammoth gatherings of tens of thousands, men, women and children came forward with unbounded enthusiasm in such large numbers ready and eager to offer their all including their lives, for the success of our cause. Poor and rich, young and old, husband and wife, father and son, brother and sister, all alike without any distinction mounted the platform and offered all they possessed and, in addition, their personal services in sacrifice in any capacity. Such offer was made most freely and voluntarily, in full realisation of the effects thereof and without the slightest idea of personal reward, remuneration or compensation in lieu. Their only reward was the freedom of India.

The offer with intent to sacrifice life, and with desire to join the suicide squad, most willingly, was most predominant among the young men of the country. Applications were received in thousands, with signature appended in their own blood. Two points, specially worthy of note in such offer were, first of all, the applicants made the offer in conscious knowledge of their entire commitments and were extremely happy to do so, and secondly, subsequent events proved that they went through all the sufferings, struggle and sacrifice without even a murmur of complaint.

Recruits volunteered their services for the military campaign in thousands upon thousands; and, owing to shortness of time, a portion of the volunteers had to be kept waiting at their respective places as the facilities for training could not be perfected. It is no exaggeration to say that money was contributed in lakhs by single individuals and amounted to several crores. At least one donor contributed by himself well over a crore of rupees and was decorated personally by Netaji with the medal of Sewak-e-Hind. To classify the types, varieties and nature of material gifts donated in enormous quantity for the benefit of the movement is beyond description.

Organisation Of I.N.A.

In due course, the Indian National Army was organised and expanded to colossal proportions with officers and men, trained in spiritual as well as technical, military efficiency, second to none in the world. Significant is the fact that the entire training was accomplished by our own Indian Officers in Training Camps and

Officers' Training Schools sprung up throughout the land. All the words of command are in meticulous Hindustani. The Indian National Army is entirely Indian in composition and wholly national in outlook, in its concept, organisation and practice.

Bearing the National Tricolour Flag, the I.N.A. has fought many a successful battle at the Indo-Burma Border from the Arakan to Kohima Hills and also in North and Central Burma. "CHALO DELHI" is their war-cry, and the I.N.A. shall not rest until their goal has been accomplished. The heroic deeds of the officers and men of the I.N.A. in the organised military campaign against the enemies of India are many and they rightly deserve mention in letters of gold in the pages of the history of the freedom struggle of India by future historians.

Azad Hind Govt. Formed

Many and diverse are the other ancillary organisations, brought into being by the penetrating insight and far-sightedness of Netaji, with an organising capacity as peculiarly his own. Chief among these is the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, which came into existence on 21st October, 1943, and recognised soon after by nine friendly Powers. With Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose as the Head of the State, and supported by a Cabinet of Ministers and Advisers, the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was a shining example of strength, efficiency and justice to all the sister nations of East Asia and to the world.

Of the other organisations of the movement are the diverse branches of the Azad Hind Sangh throughout East Asia, the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Azad Hind Dal, the National Bank of Azad Hind in Burma and last but not least the Balak Sena, with universal and unbounded enthusiasm to serve the national cause, all of whom played their respective parts efficiently and successfully.

I.N.A. Goes Into Action

The entire movement with its various component parts was advanced from Malai, the base for mobilisation, to an unknown destination in Burma, the base for military operations, on 6th January, 2604. Active movement of troops of the I.N.A. to the frontline commenced on 4th February and during the first week of the following month, the crossing of the Indo-Burma border had been effected. From March to June, the officers and men of the I.N.A. won battle after battle, till they were actually battering the outer emplacements of Imphal. Owing to the advent of inclement weather, withdrawal therefrom was decided upon, whereby the enemy was able to gain ground in the area vacated. Subsequent reverses in North and Central Burma were entirely due to overwhelming numerically superior mechanised forces of the enemy. The battle for Burma still goes on, and our officers and men have impressed, friends and foes alike, by their spirit and valour and by their grim determination to achieve their final goal.

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

has been the livewire of our movement which has been vitalised and co-ordinated into a composite whole throughout the length and breadth of the land under one leader, one Government, one flag, one anthem, with one motto of "Do or Die" for the achievement of one final goal, the complete independence of India.

With the close of the war in Europe, the political map of the world is rapidly changing. The British have foisted the infamous Wavell Plan on the Indian nation. The British have exhibited their customary craft and cunning in their offer, and our Netaji, in his daily broadcasts to India, has not only exposed in detail the various shortcomings and pitfalls of the plan, but in addition has given our politicians and leaders in India plenty of food for thought by way of the present state and possible future developments in the international world, with special reference to their relations to Indian freedom.

Freedom Fight To Go On

Whatever may be the outcome of the present world war, and of the deliberations in the international conferences, the struggle for the achievement of our final goal is bound to go on. Netaji has been spared by Providence, despite the innumerable risks he had undergone during the military campaign in Burma and throughout the period of his sojourn on land, sea and air. His charming personal manners, affable disposition, dynamic personality and steely character, strengthened by a keen sense of justice and fairplay have endeared Netaji to the entire population of East Asia.

His political acumen and far-sightedness, supported by his indomitable courage and boldness of action, are bound to lead him from success to success in the cause of India's freedom. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and all his fellow-revolutionaries, both at home and abroad, shall leave no stone unturned until their final goal of complete independence of India becomes an accomplished fact.

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Prodigious Sacrifices Of Entire E. Asia Indians For Freedom War Cannot Go In Vain (Continued)

pressure on an enemy. Different methods are devised and diverse tactics are adopted for the achievement of his object, some of which might not produce the desired results; but some would. Ultimate success of a campaign does not depend upon its day to day fortunes. There are many roads to Victory; but none can be traversed without Faith, Vision and Sacrifice.

We cannot fail. Our struggle is part of a world struggle against Imperialism. If India wins, the world wins. Exploitation of the weak has for long been the order of the day. Almost every European War during the last two hundred years and more had been fought for the 'rights' of exploitation of weaker nations by the strong. When they talked of the establishment of Freedom and Democracy, they always meant the perpetuation of exploitation and slavery. The policy and programme of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind are to put an end to such exploitation. If it succeeds, we shall bring everlasting peace, not only to India but to Asia and to the world. If it fails, the world loses. Britain is the greatest protagonist of Imperialism—unvarnished and unadulterated exploitation—and India is the keystone of her arch. The Liberation of India will collapse the arch and crumble the mighty edifice of Imperialism that Britain has built. It shall inaugurate a new era. Indian Freedom means, world liberation.

India's Contribution

In centuries gone by, India gave a world, half civilised and half barbarous, civilisation and culture. She led the way to spiritual salvation. To-day, she is engaged in guiding a world, half free and half slave, to political salvation and Peace. To this great end the Indian Independence Movement is striving in its own humble way. India's fight for National

liberation is therefore not merely one for self-preservation, but for freedom from bondage and extinction of other and smaller nations placed in similar predicaments as her own. Asia to-day is up in arms everywhere against the insolence of dominion and the cruelty of despotism. And India is in the vanguard of that fight.

Thus, it is a grim struggle, but a noble mission that the Indian Independence Movement has set out to perform. Can any one seriously visualise failure in such a task? Hope and Courage, born out of conviction in the justice of our cause, shall carry us forward, come what may.

Imperialism carries within it the seeds of its own destruction. In its policy of exploitation, it was British Imperialism that brought Indians from their Homeland to East Asia; and it is at present the role of these very Indians of East Asia to be in the forefront of the world struggle against imperialism. They have seen and known, both at home and abroad, how the wheel turns, and how the relentless machine works; and they shall not rest content until Hindustan is free—completely free—and Freedom and Peace reign supreme in the Councils of the World. The fruits of the free spirit of Man do not thrive in the stifling atmosphere of bondage and subjection.

In the world of to-day, not only in subject countries but elsewhere, great forces have been let loose for the destruction of imperialist exploitation. In our onward march, we shall join hands with all those forces. There are enough men and women left in the world to-day who, out of sympathy and suffering at least, will concede that peace on earth shall be dependent on good-will among men. Imperialism, it is true, will not yield without the grimmest struggle, in History. Power and Wealth will not divest themselves through altruism. In every Imperialist stronghold to-day, there are no doubt heart-searchings with a view not to self-extinction, but to camouflage its stranglehold. Various devices are at work as to how to perpetuate the unholy system without giving up Power and Wealth; with what kind of velvet gloves, mailed fists should be covered?

Warning To Britain

A very eminent Chinese Nationalist, in one of his recent writings, raised the finger of warning to Great Britain, when he said, commenting on the mysterious moves on the chessboard of British imperialism: "China has as much right to demand security in Europe as England has to demand security in the Far East. The Chinese are courteous, but not fools. They do not play power politics, but when others play it they understand it very well". It is said that when Imperialist Nations talk of Peace, they mean War. So also, when they talk of Freedom and Democracy for subject peoples, they only mean the perpetuation of the Imperialist grip. They only strive to sugar-coat the pill. We can expect, by the very nature of things, no favour from imperialist nations until Imperialism itself is crushed. That shall be our Mission.

Day-To-Day Program For Netaji Week Fete

The following is the day to day programme for Netaji Week celebrations:

Wednesday, 4th July, 1st Day.

8.30 A.M. Radio broadcast of National Anthem followed by National Songs, Music. Processions of civilians with members of the Balak Sena, Indian National School and Azad School (all in mufti) from different parts of the town meet at Indian Independence League, Syonan Branch, Waterloo Street, at 10.00 a.m.

10.00 A.M. Flag Salutation at:—

Indian Independence League, Syonan Branch, Rear Headquarters 7, Chancery Lane. Distress Relief Homes. Military Camps.

6.00 P.M. Mass Meeting at Syonan Branch Padang.

Prayers in all places of worship for the success of the Movement.

Thursday, 5th July, 2nd Day.

10 A.M. Military Review at Bidadari.

4 P.M. Military Sports (till 7 P.M.) at Jalan Besar Stadium.

Friday, 6th July, 3rd Day.

11 A.M. Visit to I.N.A. No: 3 Hospital Bidadari.

3 P.M. Merchants' Meeting at Cathay Theatre.

Night:—Open Air Cinema—"Chalo Delhi," etc., at Syonan Branch Padang.

Saturday, 7th July, 4th Day.

11 A.M. Opening Ceremony of Memorial to Unknown Warrior of Azad Hind Fauj.

Distribution of copies of "Heroes & Heroic Deeds of Azad Hind Fauj."

12 Noon. Feeding at Distress Relief Camp, Syonan Branch.

5.30 P.M. Tea Party to leaders of other communities and His Excellency the Mayor of Syonan, the Deputy Mayor of Syonan, Mr. Shinozaki etc., at Netaji's bungalow.

7.30 P.M. Drama by Rani of Jhansi Regiment—"Life of Rani Lakshmi Bai," with special epilogue at the Kokaido.

Sunday, 8th July, 5th Day.

12 Noon. Inspection of Bidadari Camp and lunch with the Units in Bidadari.

4.30 P.M. Visit A.H.F. Hospital at Johore Bahru.

5.00 P.M. Tea with Officers of the A.H.F. Unit in Johore Bahru.

6.00 P.M. Mass Meeting at Johore Bahru.

Monday, 9th July, 6th Day.

10 A.M. Display by Rani of Jhansi Regiment at the Padang opposite the Camp till 12 Noon.

6 P.M. Tea Party by officers of the A.H.F. at officers' club, Bidadari.

Tuesday, 10th July, Last Day

9 A.M. Route March through town by Rani of Jhansi Regiment, Azad School, Balak Sena, Indian National School children, shouting slogans and singing national songs.

12 Noon. Visit to Seletar Camp (Training camp, Azad Hind Dal Camp and I.N.A. Unit).

5 P.M. Display by boys of the Indian National School Children and members of the Balak Sena in front of Syonan Branch.

6 P.M. Meeting of Women Section, at Syonan Branch.

Night:—Screening of "Chalo Delhi" and other films at Indo Gekijo, at usual times.

Netaji Inculcates In East Asia Indians Spirit Of Sacrifice For Complete Freedom Of Motherland

(By Dr. M. K. Lukshumeyah)

TO-DAY is the second anniversary of the arrival of Netaji in Malai. It is also the second anniversary of the formation of the Indian National Army. Two years ago this day, Sri Subhas Chandra Bose, one of the four foremost political leaders of India, arrived on the shores of Malai after a mysterious journey from the British prison in India to Germany and from Germany to Tokyo. While in Europe he had travelled all over Germany and Italy, met Adolf Hitler and Mussolini, and studied political and war conditions there. After going to Tokyo, he had met General Tojo, the then Premier of Nippon, and the Members of the Diet and enlisted the support of Nippon for waging the War of Independence by Indians in East Asia against the British rulers in India. Immediately on arrival in Malai, Netaji announced his programme of Total Mobilisation of men, money and materials and his plans for attaining the Independence of our country.

He stimulated the activities of the Independence League Organisation all over East Asia. In response to his leadership, money started pouring in in millions, and recruits from civilians started crowding the League Branches clamouring to be admitted into the Training Camps. Netaji also announced the unique proposal to form the Rani of Jhansi Regiment, a regiment of women organised in the name of the historic Queen, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi who took a prominent part in the First War of Independence in 1857 and who died sword in hand. As expected women and girls started pouring in from all over Malai and other parts of East Asia and the excellent standard of training and skill attained by the Rani of Jhansi Regiment has been an eye-opener, not only to us Indians, but also to others.

Example To Indian Women

The Rani of Jhansi Regiment did its share of work in Burma, where the Burmese Army officials and Adipadi Ba Maw expressed their admiration at the high standard of training. The Rani of Jhansi Regiment has become an established fact which will be a living example to Indian womanhood in future for patriotism and heroism.

Netaji also in the short space of two years here has created the Balak Sena, a regiment of children, boys and girls, the future guardians of independent India. The young children today pick up national training very fast and it is wonderful to see their spirit and enthusiasm. The children are lucky to receive training and be brought up in an atmosphere of patriotism and independence and it is a sight to see the way in which they hold themselves up and respond to military orders. They are the first generation of Indians to be educated in a free atmosphere and one can expect much from them in the making and shaping of a regenerated India.

Since Netaji's coming here, in these two years, the national

consciousness of the Indians as an independent people has become intense. National slogans are on everyone's lips; National Anthem has become a real and living fact. Our National Tricolour Flag has become the real emblem of National Unity and heroism. Although detachments of our army had to fall back from Burma, owing to the exigencies of the campaign the Tri-colour is being kept aloft there by the heroic soldiers.

The noble conception of sacrifice in men, money and material in the fight for our country's freedom has been taught by Netaji to the Indians in East Asia. They have responded splendidly to his call up to now. On June 24 at the Syonan Rally on his return from Burma Netaji reaffirmed his determination to continue the fight till independence is won and called for more money, more men and more materials to keep up the fight till our goal is won.

His interpretation of Wavell's White Paper showed how empty is the British offer and he reminded us that our duty is to continue fighting until India is free. We are going through a very fateful hour. The duty of all our countrymen in East Asia now is to respond generously and immediately to Netaji's call for more men, more money and more materials. Success is round the corner; independence is ours very soon, sooner than many think; but efforts are needed. Total response and sacrifice are necessary.

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Azad Hind Fauj Blaze Trail With Their Blood

(Continued from page 1)

strong. In intelligence and culture we are second to none. As fighters we have always proved our mettle. Our country is practically a complete economic unit and is strategically situated between the East and the West. We have never, of independent will, subjugated other nations or countries. Surely then, we have more right to freedom than Poland, for instance?

Secondly, Indians in East Asia realised their responsibility towards their mother country and readily came forward to sacrifice their all for the cause.

Thirdly, a very favourable situation for Indians was created by the Nipponese by their daring and unparalleled assaults on the Anglo-American strongholds in East Asia.

And lastly, but most important of all, there came in our midst, at the right moment, a fighting hero with a flaming sword and a lion's heart, a symbol of militant Indian youth, undaunted and uncompromising, with a message of courage and of hope, who instilled into the hearts of Indians in East Asia that pride in their motherland which was never before achieved.

Total Mobilisation became the programme of the nation and "Chalo Delhi" its slogan. A new life was given to the Indian people, a new consciousness of unity, by the salutation, "Jai Hind", and which heart has not thrilled to the vibrations of the National Anthem with its culmination in "Jai Ho, Jai Ho"?

Those who witnessed the mass rally on 9th July, 2603 can never forget the soul-stirring response to our Netaji from civilian and soldier alike. The army fired by the enthusiasm and personal disregard and contempt for danger under this great personality, Subhas Chandra Bose.

To battle with the slogan "Blood, Blood and Blood," and left its impress on Indian history which can never be effaced.

But we have not yet finished our work. Let those who may have relaxed in their efforts, gird up their loins once again with the zest and determination of pioneers and revolutionaries. Our recent reverses in Burma should be an eye-opener to all Indians in East Asia. Our fight, as Netaji has always told us, is going to be a long and hard one. If we did not succeed in our last offensive we must redouble our efforts everywhere to succeed the next time. But succeed we must. India's destiny is at stake. It is now or never for India if she is to be a great independent country. Never again will Indians find such a suitable world situation. The sympathies of the whole world are with India today. Our enemies, despite their recent successes are exhausted and because of their "success" in Europe they find themselves more and more entangled there. In the Pacific too, decisive battles have yet to be fought and our valiant allies, the Nipponese, are determined, as ever before, never to lay down their arms until final victory is achieved.

The Provisional Government of Free India, with the consent and support of Indians in East Asia, declared war on Britain and America. This is a very solemn undertaking. We are at war with the two most powerful empires in the world. The only way to bring about a victory for our cause is to keep on

East Asia Indians Determined To Wrest Freedom From Unwilling British Hands; Temporary Reverses In War Of Liberation Held Stepping Stones To Final Victory

(By D. W. Devaraja)

Exactly two years ago today, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Syonan, and assumed, by popular acclamation, the leadership of the Indian Independence Movement in East Asia. The events that have, in rapid succession, followed that historic arrival, constitute one of the most pregnant chapters in the history of India's struggle for freedom. Thanks to his inspiring personality, we the three million Indians in East Asia find ourselves today transformed from a motley crowd of self-centred individuals into a compact community, animated by one common over-riding purpose—the achievement of India's liberation at any cost.

Netaji Bose had been in Syonan hardly four or five days

fighting and to continue resistance against oppression.

This requires heavy and sustained sacrifices both in men and money. Ours is not a war of aggression. We are fighting for the primary rights of human beings. Let the Indians in East Asia remember always that once having become the pioneers of an armed struggle for the liberation of their motherland, India's honour is in their hands and they will be judged by the rest of the world not only by their actions but also by their achievements. Therefore let there be no relaxation in the programme of Total Mobilisation. Men die but actions and ideas remain. We win or we perish in the attempt.

The sacrifice, the supreme sacrifice, made by hundreds of Indian youths in the battlefield, the sacrifice of wealth freely made by civilians at the "Home Front" have raised the dignity and pride of our countrymen throughout the world, especially in East Asia. Today, we can hold our heads erect, we are no longer slaves. We are free men and free women, and never again will we be enslaved. With this God-given opportunity, we Indians in East Asia, with absolute faith in our leader and in the justice of our cause will go on sacrificing our all for the noble Ideal of Indian Independence and remain the vanguard of Indian Nationalism until such time as India is completely free from foreign domination.

when he reviewed the Azad Hind Fauj or Indian National Army. It was at that memorable review that he gave them a soul-stirring address and made them adopt "Chalo Delhi" as their slogan. The boundless enthusiasm with which the Azad Hind Fauj reacted to Netaji's inspired eloquence spread like wild fire to Indian civilians of all classes. And when Netaji called them to a public meeting a few days later and asked for the total mobilisation of their resources to fight the enemy, the response was magnificent. Millions of dollars were collected in no time, and not a few gave away their all for their dear country's sake. Never among Indians in this part of the world had there been anything like the spirit of patriotism that swept our ranks from end to end, as the result of Netaji's coming into our midst. Because he spoke from his heart, his words went to our hearts. Even more eloquent than his words was his life of suffering, toil and self-sacrifice.

"Do or Die" Passion

The desire to 'do or die' for India's emancipation became such a burning passion with us that even our womenfolk came forward, asking to be enlisted as soldiers in the Army of Liberation. So, a special regiment known as the Ranj of Jhansi Regiment had to be formed, which was named after the illustrious queen who played a heroic part in the First War of Independence in 1857. The members of this Corps have undergone full military training, and can give as good an account of themselves in an armed fight as their brothers in arms.

The Azad Hind Fauj had another subsidiary organisation, called the Balak Sena. Thousands of our boys and girls from eight years upwards, joined this body. The spirit of sacrifice and comradeship that characterise them augurs well for our cause and for the future of the Indian nation.

Netaji, however, was not content with giving his attention to military matters. He took far-reaching steps in other directions, as well. He brought about the establishment of a Provisional Government of Azad

Hind or Free India, which was formally recognised by Nippon and eight other friendly Powers of this world. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind provided all freedom-loving Indians with a rallying centre. Under the leadership of this Government, India's War of Liberation was launched on the 4th of February, 1944, in the Arakan region of Burma. Since then, many a bloody battle has been fought on Indian soil, as well as along the far-flung Indo-Burma border. And until recently, our comrades of the Azad Hind Fauj have had the better of their enemies in most of the battles that have been fought.

Fortunately Placed

Thanks to Netaji, we have now a Government of our own and an Army of our own. Besides, we are being backed by a number of allies, including mighty Nippon. The revolutionaries in India are not so fortunately circumstanced as we are. But our more fortunate circumstances entail greater obligation. It is not for us to toy with any idea of compromise with Britain. A compromise with British Imperialism will be a compromise with slavery.

We know what we have been able to achieve during the last two years, by loyally following our leader, Netaji Bose. We are a compact community, recognised everywhere as the spearhead of the Indian revolution. We have proved our mettle on the field of battle and in the presence of Death. True, we have had some reverses, but reverses for a people fighting for the noblest of causes, the emancipation of their country, are only stepping-stones to ultimate victory. Mark you, we are not alone in fighting British Imperialism. British Imperialism is now facing a long and exhausting war against powerful Nippon. And even Russia, Britain's apparent ally, is steadily undermining her influence in Europe and in Asia and also in India, according to all objective observers. In view of all these facts, Netaji is convinced beyond any doubt that if we Indians in East Asia persevere in our uncompromising struggle against our enemies, no matter what patched-up truce the Bri-

(Continued at foot of next column)

A.H.F. Sports Meet At Jalan Besar Stadium

Included in the extensive programme of celebrations for Netaji Week commencing today, is an A.H.F. Sports Meet to be held on Thursday, July 5, at 4 p.m. at the Jalan Besar Stadium, Syonan.

The Azad Hind Fauj, the Indian National School, and the Balak Sena will participate in an interesting programme of several events, while a few items will be open to all. A special Ladies' event is to be a feature of the programme.

Among the interesting events are Sack Fight, Rolly Polly Race, Wheelbarrow Race, and Capture the King Fight, 880 Yds. Relay and Musical Chairs (Cyclists) will be open to all.

It is understood that no special invitations are being issued, all being cordially invited to attend.

Netaji To Address Mass Meeting In Johore Bahru

With the rest of Malai, Johore has completed preparations for the celebration of "Netaji Week" in a most fitting manner. The elaborate programme drawn up for the occasion includes a mass meeting of Indians on Sunday, 8th July, on the spacious padang opposite the Supreme Court.

It is expected that Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose will address the meeting.

Labour Unrest & Strikes Tear American Homefront

Lisbon, July 2 (Domei)—An American dispatch yesterday reported an oil refinery strike in Texas, a rubber workers' walk-out in Ohio and a strike of New York City's newspaper delivery employees, indicating the instability of the American home-front.

The United States Government yesterday was said to have seized a big refinery at Port Arthur, Texas, where 175 workers went on strike on Friday, in order to safeguard the supply of the armed services. The refinery in question produces 135,000 barrels of oil daily of which 56,000 go directly to meet military requirements.

In Akron, Ohio, 15,000 Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company rubber workers yesterday were reported to have struck in sympathy with 16,000 Goodyear employees, who walked-out several days ago.

A strike of delivery workers who distribute all of the big New York newspapers except the "P.M." and "Brooklyn Eagle" on Sunday left New York's newspaper readers without Sunday papers.

Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, in a weekly radio broadcast, was reported to have read the comic section of papers to New York's boys and girls and promised to continue until the strike is over.

Post Office Savings Encouragement Week

The Syonan Post Office will hold a "Savings Bank Encouragement Week" commencing from July 15 to July 21 to mark the occasion of the Post Office Savings Bank of Malai having exceeded the 500,000-mark in the number of depositors on June 16, 2605.

Similar Savings Encouragement Weeks will be held in other important centres of Malai to commemorate the happy event.

It may conclude for the time being with the leaders in India, we are bound to attain complete independence, sooner or later. It is under this overpowering conviction that he bids us fight on with increasing courage and tenacity. And who among us can be so base as not to heed this bugle-call from our great leader?

Come One! Come All!! Swell The Crowds!!!

Hear Our NETAJI

AT THE MAMMOTH MASS MEETING

TODAY AT 6 P. M.

on Waterloo Street Padang

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO KNOW THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND HOW TO MAKE BEST USE OF IT TO INDIA'S ADVANTAGE IN OUR INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT